A PRACTICAL TALK ABOUT THE INVES-TIGATIONS OF SOIL.

Tillage Renders Plant Food Available-Why Pay High Prices?-Refuse Salt on Wheat -- Potato Planter -- Drilling and Checking Potatoes-Cleft Planting and does -Good Hogs and What a Veteran Dairyman Says About Them-Recipes.

Science has done little as yet for the practical benefit of the farmer in the way able plant food, of fertilization and tillage, but we know little of our soils, except that they in some way furnish suitable conditions for the growth of plants. We have learned that when we apply nitrogen or potash or phosphoric acid in available form the roots of plants take it up and growth is made. But there are primary facts about the construction and action of the soil that are highly important to the practical farmer, but which can only be

to learn only by haphazard experiment. We furnish to the soil only a small percentage of the plant food crops remove from our fields. Much of it either comes from the air or the soil itself, each year rendering a quantity available—a quantity that is considerable in its effects upon crops, but nearly infinitesimal in comparison with the remaining unavailable stock. There is in our soils a large stock of plant food that is soluble in water and available when there is sufficient moisture during the growing season, but that is locked up when water is lacking. All have noticed that a thin field may produce a big crop of grain or vegetables in a favorable year, one of well distributed rainfail. This fact proves that short crops are not always due to lack of fertility, but of soil moisture

We may finally learn that the mechanical condition of the soil affects crop vields more than variation in quantities of plant effect as manure, by increasing the amount of crop. But this saving only reflects the ly to amount of manure, while the facts doubtless are oftentimes that the tillage benefits chiefly by changing the mechanical condition of the soil.

The water in the soil is the most important element with which, as farmers, we are concerned. Its effects are many. Science tells us that 50 per cent., by volume, of the soil is minute spaces filled with air and water. This proportion varies with the character of the soil, the constitution, shape and arrangement of its particles. Around each particle infinitesimally small is a film of moisture, thin or thick according to the amount of water. Certain chemicals change the nature of the soil so that it retains or expels water more or less freely. Farmers have learned that salt and lime belong to this class. The elements commonly called plant food in fertilizers when dissolved by the moisture of the ground affect its

mechanical condition. It is possible that science can reveal traths about the soil, and point out methnow imagines possible. Sufficient available plant food is not all a crop may need; the particles of earth may be in such a midst of plenty. The most of our fields yield in great measure to the treatment we the day will come when science will open up the way for rendering comparatively unproductive ones fertile simply by supplying the agents for a chemical change in the soil that will affect its mechanical condition most favorably. Here is a wide open field and a few tearned men have already begun a study of the problem.

Why Pay High Prices? There are certain business principles well understood in the business world. One of these is that a sale for spot cash on a small margin is much better than a sale to slow paying customers at a much higher price. Another rule is that it is much better to sell a cash customer at a very slight profit than to lose the sale, and let a competitor do the business. The third point to be considered is that the number of middlemen between producer and consumer determine the number of profits the consumer must pay.

Now, if farmers will bear these three points in mind they can soon see wherein they are losers. When an agent or dealer fixes a price on a machine he is compelled to make it sufficiently high to cover the average cost of making sales and collections, including a margin to cover losses 'rom bad debts. If they are excessive in amount, then the merchant is the loser. but the average loss from this source is pever stood by the merchant. Goods are always marked to cover this average loss, the paying customers are the actual sufferers.

The average selling price of machines covers the average expense of the agent in selling and collecting, besides a fair profit for his time and investment. Whose fault is it that the price is so materially increased in this way? The farmer's fault most assuredly. The agent would prefer to have his expenses cut down by selling for cash and by selling to men who can set up a machine and run it without calling on him to aid them, and could sell them at a much less price.

Refuse Salt on Wheat. It is claimed that the winds of the sea carry salt in solution nearly half-way across England, Dr. Madden estimates that on some parts of England lying near the coast 600 pounds of common sait are were scarce and the prices of other it into forcement balls. To do this mince deposited every year on each acre. It is products were high. For the coming season it not impossible that the high crop average is yet somewhat difficult to make predictions, to a paste. There should be about of that country is, in some degree, due to but from some sections reports have been re- a cupful. Moisten it with yolks this free application of salt that tends to ceived indicating damage to early peaches from keep down insect growth, even if it is not | the very severe winter. If there be any needed for plant food. At inland points, where the air contains little salt, applications have been made that increased the vields of wheat to a marked extent.

Ten or twelve years ago careful experiments were made on wheat ground lying within a few miles of our Atlantic seaboard, and no benefit was noticed. In this case the sea breezes furnished all that was needed. If it is a plant food, common soil contains enough for all growing plants. Prof. Shelton says that sait does not enter into the composition of plants as a necessary element, and therefore is not a fertilizer. It kills insects in the soil and also promotes the decomposition of vege- profitable where home dairying is carried on.

table matter. It is usually applied in the spring, four this would seem enough to injure vegetation. Seven bushels is the largest amount there per acre that has been used in this section within my knowledge, and is probably as grain.

Potato Planter-Drilling and Checking. To the Agricultural Editor-Sir: (1) thick, the acid of changing milk-lactic-may

can grow more potatoes in drill than in hills. One thrifty stalk every twelve inches is better than three stalks every thirty-six inches. There is often a disposition to seed heavily when drilling, and the result is that there are more small tubers. (2) The planter you name is the one in general use and its work fairly

How Done-Boad Improvements-The Use | (3) All depends upon your soil and of Lime-The Influence of the Peach Crop | help. If your ground is not suited to drilling you do not want the planter, If the soil is at all compact, the seed is more inclined to rot in a rainy season when the ground is loose under the row. The shovel plow when marking gives drainage to the ground, while the planter lets the potato drop on the bottom of the trench which of soil investigations. We speak of avail- holds the water. If the ground is a fertile loam with some sand in it, the planter should be a good investment.

Cleft-Grafting-How Done.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR-Sr: How is cleft-grafting done? How can I make the

wax? Please answer and oblige The operation of grafting is very simple, and it is strange that farmers having selves. That was part of their marriage patentee will issue to his executor or ada favorite fruit tree do not more often ! dower. I can well remember how grandmake use of it to increase their supply. Many worthless varieties are bought of agents, and these stocks can be utilized in revealed by science. Thus far we have producing a supply of the best fruit. Cleftbeen left to grope after them blindly and grafting is the usual mode used in such away again to lie amid the tansy leaves cases. The branch should be cut off squarely, and the stump cleft down a couple | tion of her posterity are sleeping under of inches or more. A narrow hard-wood | those same blankets and blue and white wedge should be used to spread the parts, coverlets now, which proves the efficacy These one-year-old cions are cut with one end in wedge shape and two inserted in the cleft, if the limb is large enough. A tranverse cleft may be made, thus admitting four cions in all. The only care is that the inner bark of the cion and the inner bark of the stock join nicely, so that the sap can pass freely. The outside will not be even, as the bark on the old limb is thicker than that of the cion. The wood must be so shaped that when the hardwood wedge is removed there will be no openings between the wood of the cion and that of the stock. Then apply the wax, which may be made of resin, beeswax and tallow, one-third part of each. Road Improvements.

TO THE AGRICULTURAL EDITOR-Sir: It baby ribbon. seems to me that your article on the cost of food. As good tillage increases yields, the | road improvements should make farmers take saying is current, "Tillage is manure." It | time to use their best judgement in deciding | a pinch of salt and not quite had a teacupis explained that tiliage renders the plant | how far they will go into debt for good roads. food available, thus producing the same | As you say, we want better roads, but the the flour, rub the lard through it and mix wheelmen of our towns are trying to carry us off our feet about this matter. In my county old idea that yields are in proportion sole- it is proposed to borrow several hundred thou- makes an upper and an under crust for The fee of \$5 is extra, and in no case apsand dollars and build turnpikes through some sections that cannot be made productive for years, if ever, and the farmers must foot the most of the bill. It is all right to go into debt when it bays to do so, but the farmers cannot let the wheelmen decide the matter for them. is going to leave some sections of our country crippled by debt that farmers cannot pay he tax. We Americans go into anything like sheep-when one leaps, all follow. There are some counties that can afford to build costly roads, while others must go slow. Unless the material can be found near at hand the building of pikes is enormous. Let us do well what we do, but we should think twice before rushing into debt heels over head to build roads costing \$5,000 or more a mile.

TAYPAYER. The Use of Lime.

It seems to be definitely determined that few soils require the addition of lime as a plant food. The effects of lime on the soil are as follows: (1) It corrects sourness. (2) It hastens decomposition of the organic matter in the soil. (3) It causes the mineral particles of the soil to crumode of affecting its mechanical condition, ble. (4) By producing these effects it that will benefit the farmer more than he | prepares the constituents of the soil for assimilation by plants.

Some soils are greatly benefited in their mechanical condition by lime. Portions condition that plants may starve in the of the red shale sections of the east have enough clay in them to make them sticky and in places the land was very unproducgive them with the plow and harrow, but | tive until the farmers began liming it, and now the value per acre is more than doubled. In order to affect the mechanical condition in any great degree, however, large quantities are required, some using from 300 to 500 bushels to the acre, although 100 bushels is now regarded as a sufficient amount, and repeated applications of half that amount still better in most cases.

The unslaked lime is the cheapest, as a bushel of it absorbs twenty-seven pounds of water in the slaking and increases the bulk two or three times, making its cost of carriage and handling much greater. It is the usual practice to put the unslaked lime in small piles in the field, covering them with a little dirt, and when the moisture of the ground has slaked it, it is scattered on the surface, and should be worked in the top soil. Waring says that when used alone it should always be used as a top dressing, as its tendency always is to sink.

It is an old saving that "lime enriches the father and improverishes the son." The scientists are opposed to its use, but this is becase people are in danger of beheving that it is a manure, when it is not, but only sets the manure free that is in ground, and thus will leave the ground use is probably dangerous unless one knows how to use it in moderation while feeding the land heavily, but for gardens sects, enlives the soil, decomposes the manure and improves the quality of vege-

The Influence of the Peach Crop.

Our good friend, the Home and Farm, is usually credited with having a very level head, and we quote the following from it as a matter of curious interest to our readers: Among producers and the wholesale commission trade generally it is to a large extent conceded that the peach crop rules the market for other farm produce. Those who have watched the course of the peach crop over a number of plenty and cheap the prices of other products have been correspondingly cheap, and vice versa. Take the case of two years ago when the markets were well supplied with peaches, there was also an abundant supply of all other fruits and prices were low, whereas last year peaches | arate the meat from the bones, making ground for the reasoning here referred to, and the peach crop of '93 should be a short one, then there is every prospect of farm products selling high this year, higher in fact than they | served. Let the soup simmer gently | has been used over Fifty Years by millions did in '92 because this season opens with a general scarcity and very stiff prices, whereas the '92 season opened with a good deal of carryover stock from '91 and low prices. It will be interesting to watch the drift of the market, the extent of the peach crop and whether it has any effect upon values.

Good Hogs.

John Gould, the veteran dairyman, gives the following good advice to his readers: The keeping of hogs may be made very but there should be as much judgment and method in the matter as in the selection and ears of the cows. To get the best results, milk to six bushels being sown on an acre. In and buttermilk should be fed in conjunction some English experiments as much as six- with grain. The taking off of the cream has teen bushels were used on barley with | not lessened the feeding value of the milk so good effect, but if sown on a growing crop | much as to deprive the animal of an agency of quick digestion. With the corn meal and shorts fed with the milk, should be some oil which takes the place of the missing fats and within my knowledge, and is probably as makes the cheese of the milk easily digested.

much as could be applied with profit, The swill milk tank should be cleaned out as and possibly with safety to the growing often as each two days and scaided. The "bitter water" of very sour milk is poison to a hog. Where much grain is fed with the milk, the latter should never be allowed to become

SOME SPRING FARM TOPICS. (2) Is the Aspinwall planter a success? (3) lowed to get very sour. Young pigs should Can I afford to buy a potato planter when stways have the skim milk and oil meal, etc., growing five or six acres a year? A. B. M. fed sweet and warm. Sour, cold milk and no entery, and then it is charged up to bad luck.

Moth Preventative.

[Good Housekeeping.] There is one sure preventive of moths and one which I have never seen mentioned, says a writer. It is tansy. Sprinkle the leaves freely about your woolens and furs, and the moths will never get into them. When I was a child my mother used to send me to the tansy patch on the hill with a large basket in which to bring home plenty of tansy leaves. In the garret where five large hair covered trunks, studded with brass nails, filled with her best blankets, coverlets, flannel sheets, etc. Some of them had never been used until my grandmother had grandchildren, notwithstanding she always had a large family to provide beds for. But the supply of her bedding, linen and other household articles was in excess of the demand.

This large amount of bedding, tablecloths, towels and linen sheets was spun and woven in her father's house, and the girls were given full liberty to take all they were willing to make up for themmother took the extra supply out of those trunks in the garret once a year, hung the articles on the clothes-line down in the orchard, beat them and then put them until another year. The fourth generaof that remedy of the olden time.

Recipes.

Gingerbread-Take two pints of flour, one-half pound of lard, one pound of sugar, one cup of molasses, two eggs, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a little ginger and a pinch of salt and mix thoroughly and bake in a good even oven.

Cheese Straws .- One cupful of flour, one cupful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper, butter the size of an egg, one egg and enough cold water to make a paste. Cut in strips seven inches long and half an inch wide. Bake a golden brown. Tie up in bunches of half a dozen each with a

Always Reliable Pie Crust-Weigh five ounces of fresh lard, half a pound of flour, ful of very cold water. Put the salt into it quickly with the cold water into a one large pie.

It is my opinion that the craze for good roads | nutmeg: cook slowly and stir often. Do not stir it any more, but let a light brown only to be finally rejected. crust form on top. Serve warm.

Rice Toast with Poached Egg.-Boil the rice the night before it is to be used; put it into a bread-loaf pan and keep on ice; the next morning cut it into slices, brush a little melted butter over the broiler and the sliced rice, and broil, or rather toast, before the fire. When done, butter the the top of the egg with a little black pepper and serve.

Angel Food-Dissolve one-half box of gelatine in a quart of milk; then beat together the volks of three eggs, one cup of sugar, the juice of one lemon and stir this into the gelatine and milk, letting it come to a boil, and then flavor with vanilla. When cold whip the whites of the eggs and stir into the custard. Pour this into a mould and place it where it will grow cold.

Washington Pie-Cream together one cup of "A" sugar and one large tablespoonful of butter; add one egg, then one cup of sweet milk and three cups of flour sifted with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Beat hard and bake in jelly tins in a quick oven for eight minutes. Fill two layers with custard filling, flavored with vanilla, sprinkle with powdered sugar. The remaining layers may be filled

with jelly. Princess Pudding.—Stir one-half ounce a slow fire till dissolved, being careful it never boils, and add to it the yolks of three eggs, well beaten; as it thickens add gradually two ounces of caster sugar. Lift it off the fire and stir into it a gill of the whites of four eggs into a stiff froth, and mix them quickly and lightly to the lemon jelly, fill it up with the custard, and put it aside till set, when it is turned

out and served with chopped lemon jelly. Poached Eggs. - A deep saucepan should be used and the water should reach the vour invention, or proposed invention. boiling point before the egg is carefully Tell very fully how it is to be constructed, dropped in. Some cooks squeeze not of what material, what it is expected to more than two or three drops of lemon juice into the water and always use a tea- have over any existing invention which it spoonful of salt. A full minute should very poor if not manured very heavily. Its | poach the egg sufficiently, when it is lifted out with the skimmer and laid upon the square of toast already prepared on a out of the simples inventions. Rememhot platter. Some of the best chefs claim | ber thecase of the lady who made a forit is worthy of a trial. It drives away in- that the posching pan, to do half a dozen tune out of a patent egg-beater. Jay eggs at once, does not insure the same Gould commenced life by peddling a perfection to each as when they are done patent mouss trap. Thousands upon separately. Eggs may be posched in an | thousands of dollars are invested in the almost perfect sphere by giving to the manufacture of patented articles. Yankee water, a rapid rotary motion with a spoon or fork, and dropping the egg in the of the most prosperous regions of the heart of the whirlpool thus formed.

Turkey Soup-A turkey soup is generally prepared to use up the remains of the cold roast turkey. No one would be likely to make this soup of an uncooked turkey, which is much more valuable served in roast or braise. Take the bones with any bits of meat or dressing clinging to years know that when the peaches have been | them from a cold roast turkey. Break them and cover them with two quarts of beef stock. Water will do, but beef stock is the best. Let the soup simmer slowly for four hours, then strain the soup, sepof three eggs and a very little hot soup, and when it is cold make into balls the size of hickory nuts and lay them in a little of the boiling soup just before it is around the balls for five or six minutes; it must not boil hard. While you are mak- ing, with perfect success. It soothes the ing the forcement balls add a sliced carrot, an onion, a turnip and a leek to the soup, with a bay leaf, a stalk of soup celery, about three sprays of parsley and a sprig of thyme. Let the vegetables be minced fine, and browned before they are added to the mince soup, and mince the herbs. Let the soup cook an hour longer, then season it, and add the forcement to the

> Poached eggs are sometimes added to this soup, one in each plate, when it is served.

> How Repulsive Is bad breath, and yet how many otherwise attractive, polite and particular people afflict their friends with the foul odor of their breath. If there was no remedy for this it might excite our sympathy, but as there is no need of having a foul breath it is an unpardonable breach of good manners to obtrude such an offence on good

tureen, and pour the hot soup over them.

society. Do you prefer drilling or cheeking potatoes? | be all right with grain, but never should be al- | pure sweet breath. EVERYBODY AN INVENTOR.

(1) If the ground is naturally loose you grain kills thousands of small pigs with dys- The Inspiration Comes to No One Quotations from New York, Cincin-Class of People.

> SENTINEL PATENT AND PENSION AGENCY,) 1420 NEW YORK-AVE., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30.) A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new or useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new or useful improvement thereof not known or used by others in this country and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not in public use or sale in the United States for more that two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned. A patent may also be obtained by any person who, by his own industry, genius, efforts and ex-pense, has invented and produced any new and original design for a manufacture. bust, statue, alto-relievo or bas-relief, etc. Patents, or an interest in them, may be assigned to any other person designated by the patentee, or upon the death of the ministrator.

If any Indianian thinks he has a good idea for an invention upon which he can secure a patent, he should not abandon the idea merely because of a small expense necessary to secure the patent. The total expense in ordinary cases is only \$65, and all of this is not required to be paid at once. The first payment due very dull; June, 35c, closing 35c; No. white, when the application is made is \$20, the next payment is \$30, and the final payment of \$15 is not required until the patent is ready to issue. There are many mechanics and artisans of one kind and another, who, being short of funds, have procured the money necessary to take out a | none; option sales, none; May closed at \$10.35 patent by interesting some of their friends in the invention and disposing of a small share of the same to them.

Any one who has a good idea for an invention should perfect the same, and write to THE SENTINEL patent and pension agency for information as to what steps are necessarv to be taken in order to secure a steady; 5 to 15 points advance; sales, 14,000 patent. We will give this information cheerfully, only requiring that you enclose a two-cent stamp for return postage. If a search of the patent office files is necessary, in order to ascertain whether or not a patent has already been issued for the same invention to some one else, we will require a fee of \$5 for this service. If our written opinion to you is favorable the chances are that you will get a patent; if our answer is unfavorable you will be dough and roll it out. This quantity spared all further expense in the matter. plies on the fee of \$65. THE SENTINEL Creamy Rice Pudding-Wash two agency is well equipped for quick and spoons of rice in three waters, pour over | efficient work. Our counsel have had uniit one quart of milk and too spoonfuls of form success in procuring patents for insugar, half a cup of raisins and a little ventors. There is everythink in having No. 2, 60c. Pork-Barely steady; \$19. Lardyour specifications and other papers drawn not let a crust form until the rice is soft. up by competent lawyers. Many cases When the milk begins to be creamy do | pend for months and in some cases years,

> neys cannot be too strongly impressed upon the inventor.

Washington City is full of incompetent lawvers who prosecute patent and pension claims. There are also a great many first-class patent and pension attorneys. The client residing at a distance is often slices, place on each a poached egg; spot | in doubt as to whom to employ. In many | sterm to Liverpool, 2d. Provisions-Steady; cases he only has a newspaper advertisement to guide him. He sees the name and address of some attorney and opens up a correspondence with him. He may succeed in getting a good attorney and he may not. Too frequently the latter is the case. The inventor is unable to discriminate between the good and the bad because he knows nothing of the parties whose advertisement he reads. But it is different in employing The SENTINEL agency. The client is well aware that THE SENTINEL is one of the oldest and most reliable newspapers published in the state of Indiana. He knows that the and trusted men and their cases will receive prompt and efficient attention at reasonable rates. We charge the ordinary fee for legal services in securing patents. More than this, every inventor securing a patent through our agency will receive, free of charge, a full description of his in- | clover, \$9. vention with an illustration of the same. This will not only be printed in THE of leaf gelatine in a gill of new milk over | DAHLY SENTINEL, but in the weekly, which reaches every town in the state of Indiana. This free advertisement of the invention is alone worth more than the total cost of securing the patent. It calls attention of the people of the entire state apricot puree, a little lemon juice, and a to the utility of the invention and greatly few drops of carmine coloring; now whip | aids the inventor in finding a market for the patent, if he wishes to sell it outright,

mixture as it cools; fine a mound with his product in case he should himself Good to choice shipping, 1,250 manufacture the patented article. Write to our agency, immediately, at 1420 New York ave., N. W., Washington. D. C., and give us a full description of perform and name any advantages it may may have been designed to improve. Never mind if your invention is very simple. The most money has been made ingenuity has made of New England one habitable world. The New England soil Good to choice sheep ... is sterile, but the busy hum of the factory machinery is heard in every village. This is all due to the inventive skill of her people. Write to us immediately. Do not delay the matter. This is a fault with most people who have inventive minds. They are apt to delay matters until somebody else has stepped in ahead of them

and secured a patent on their own ideas. Your letters will be considered strictly confidential and will receive immediate attention. Address THE INDIANAPOLIS SEN-TINEL patent and pension agency, 1420 New York-ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Ministers, lawyers, teachers and others whose occupation gives little exercise should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid liver and biliousness.

of mothers for their children while Teethchild, softens the Gums, allays Pain, cures Wind Colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhosa whether

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup"

low's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle. As to Pope Leo's Successor. NEW YORK, May 1 .- The Herali's Rome cable says: "A rumor to the effect that Cardinal Gibbons is likely to be Pope Leo's successor has caused considerable comment and doubtless Cardinal Gibbons himself will have been as much surprised by the report as his Roman friends." Never has there been any talk here of Cardinal Gibbons for the crushing task of conducting the church. The next

Twenty-Eight Feet of Tapeworm. MUNCIE, April 27 .- [Special.]-Dr. Reynolds vesterday removed a faenia solum, Foul breath arises from disordered di- or tape worm, measuring over twentygestion which can be corrected by using | eight feet from a lady of this city. It was Sulphur Bitters and the result will be a the largest specimen ever secured in Muncie.

pope will in all likelihood be an Italian.

MARKET REPORTS.

nati and Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, May 1. - Flour - Receipts,

22,247 packages; exports, 5,489 brls, 16,789

sacks; sales, 3,200 packages; market quiet and steady. Cornmeal-Quiet, steady. Barley-Firm, dull. Barley Mait-Quiet, steady. Wheat -Receipts, 134,075 bu; exports, 88,416 bu; sales, 21,275,000 bu futures, 128,00 bu spot; spot market firm and fairly active; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 74% @75% e; affoat, 76% @76% e; f. o. b., 76% @77% e; No. 1 northern, 81% @81% e; No. 1 hard, no stock; No. 2 northern, no stock. Options were active and excited and %@%c at the close. The early market was irregular and prices went of 1/4(a) %c on heavy deliveries on contract and on au increase on passage, rallying 1/400 %o on local covering and closing steady. Trading mainly switching from May to July; No. 2 red May, 74%@74 15-16c, closing 74%c; June, 7634@7634e, closing, 7634e; July, 7805 7834e, closing 7834e; Sept., 80340,8074, closing 801/c; Dec., 831/4 @841/c, closing 831/c. Stock of grain store and affoat April 29: Corn, 306,711; oats, 215,144; rye, 55,136; barley, 17,962; mait 204,604; peas, 1,044. Corn—Receipts, 156,000 bu; exports, 82,894 bu; sales, 1,100 bu futures, 30,000 bu spot; spots firmer, dull: No. 2, 4934@530: elevator, 5034@510 early 3624c, as following wheat, and on an increase on passage, advanced (alice on light supplies, closed firm at he up d decline; May, 49(649)6c, closing 40)6c; June, 4914@49%c, closing 49%c; July, 50@ 0140, closing 50 de; Aug., 500 (4,50 4c, closing c. Oats-Receipts, 59,950 bu; exports, 62,807 bu; sales, 15,000 bu futures, 182,000 bu spot; spots fairly active, firmer; options firmer, June, 40c; No. 2 white, 42(43c; No. 2 Chicago, 381/20; No. 3, 370; No. 3 white, 41@411/20; mixed western, 371/2@390; white do, 40@48c. Hay-Firm, moderate demand. Hops-Firm, quiet. Hides-Easy, quiet, Cut Meats-Dull, fair, firm; middles dull, firm. Lard-Quiet, easier; western steam, closed at \$10.40 asked; sales nominal; July closed at \$10.60; Sept, closed at \$10.75. Pork-Quiet, easy. Butter-Quiet, umchanged. Cheese-Fair demand, steady; part skims, old, 6@91/2c; do new, 21/2@71/2c. Eggs-Quiet, steady; receipts, 171 packages, Tallow-Firm, quiet. Molasses-New Orleans, open kettis, good to choice, dull, steady. Coffee-Options opened bags, including May, 14.40@14.45c; June, 14.30c; July, 14.25e; Aug., 14.20@14.25e; Sept., 14.15@ 14.35c; Oct., 14.20@14.30c; Dec., 14.20@14.30c, Spot Rio, active, steady; No. 7, 15)4c. Sugar —Raw, firm, good demand; sales, 3,028 bags; centrifugals, 96 test, 4e; 400 bags molasses sugar 89 test, 3%c, and 400 tons muscovado 89 test. 31/2c; refined moderately active, firm. Pig irod-Steady, quiet; American, \$12.75(a,15.50, Copper-Easy; lake, SII. Lead-Easier; domestic, \$4.02%. Tin-Quiet; straights, \$20.65 bid; \$20.70 asked; plates, quiet, steady; spelter, strong; domestic, \$4.45. CINCINNATI, O., May 1.-Flour-Dull; fancy, \$2.90@3.10; family, \$2.20@2.40. Wheat-Dull, nominal; No 2 red 66@67e; recelpts, 7,500; shipments, 3,500. Firm; No. 2 mixed, 43(a,44e. Oats-

Firm; No. 2 mixed, 3114@320. Rye-Nominal; \$9.65(69.6214. Bulk meats-Quiet; \$9.8714. Bacon-Steady; \$11.50. Whisky-Quiet; sales, 607 barrels; \$1.13. Butter-Weak, lower; fancy Elgin creamery, 30c; Ohio, 28c; prime dairy, 20c. Sugar-Quiet; hard refined. The employment of good patent attor-leve cannot be too strongly impressed up-Quiet; 436051c. Eggs—Dull. Cheese—Firm; prime to choice Ohio flat, 10(0,11c.

BALTIMORE, May 1. - Wheat-Firm; May, 7414c; June, 7514c; July, 7614c. Corn-Firmer; May, 48%; July, 50c. Oats-Steady; No. 2. white western, 41c. Rye-Inactive; No. 2,62%c. Hay-Good demand; good to choice timothy, \$15@16.50. Grain treights-Steady; mess pork, \$18.50. Lard-Refined, 12c. Butter-Steady; creamery fancy, 34c. Eggs-Dull. 14c. Coffee-Quiet; Rio, fair, 17 c; No.

LOCAL GRAIN MARKET,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY EVENING, May 1. Wheat-Firm; No. 2 red, 64% bid; No. 3 red,62c; No. 4 red, 50c; rejected, 45(955c; unmerchantable, 35@40c. Corn-Firmer; No. 1 white, 42% o; No. 2 white,

423c; No. 3 white, 42e bid; No. 4 white, 35 %e; No. 2 white mixed, 39 %e; No. 3 white mixed, 39c; No. 4 white mixed, paper employs only the most competent 35c; No. 2 yellow, 393/2c; No. 3 yellow, paper employs only the most competent 39c; No. 2 mixed, 393/2c; No. 3 mixed, 39c; sound ear, 40c. Oats-Firmer; No. 2 white, 35c bid; No. 3 white, 340; No. 2 mixed, 31c bid; No. 3

mixed, 28c bid; rejected, 26@32c. Bran-\$11.00 bid. Hay-Choice timothy, \$12.25; No. 1, \$12.25 bid; No. 2, \$10.00; No. 1 prairie, \$7; mixed, \$8;

Rye-No. 2, 50e for car lots; 45e for wagon Wagon Wheat-64c. Inspections-Wheat, 8 cars; corn, 8 cars;

oats, 2 cars; wheat, 1 car.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. UNION STOCK YARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, May 1. [CATTLE-Receipts, none. Consequently no quotable change. We quote: or it will aid bim in finding a market for Export grades, 1,450 to 1,650 lbs...\$ 5 25@ 5 50 4 75@ 5 25 to 1,400 lbs... Fair to good shipping, 1,000 to 1.200 lbs.... Common steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs..... 3 50@ 4 00 Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to Fair to medium steers, 850 to 1,000 3 50@ 3 90 1bs Common to good stockers, 500 to 800 lbs..... Extra choice heifers. 4 00(0 4 50 Fair to medium beifers .. 3 50@ 8 75 Common and light heifers..... 3 75(0) 4 25 Good to choice cows 3 00(0) 3 50 Fair to mediara cows ... 1 0000 2 50 Common cowa 4 0000 6 00 Veal calves 8 50(4 3 75 Export bulls ... Good to choice butcher bulls 2 75(a) 3 25 1 75(0 2 25 Common bulls . .. Good to choice cows and calves ... 30 000040 00 Common to fair cows and calves.. 15 00@25 00 SHERP AND LAMBS-Receipts, none, Market unchanged. We quote. . 4 50(0) 5 00 Fair to medium sheep ... Common sheep.

> Spring lambs, 30 to 40 lbs... Choice ewe and wether lambs 6 000 6 50 5 25(0) 5 75 Good to choice lambs 4 500 5 00 Fair to good lambs (Clipped stock 50 cents per 100 pounds less than above quotations.) Hogs-Receipts, light. Only 4 car-loads on sale. Market slow and lower, Closed steady. We quote: Choice heavy shipping ... Heavy and mixed packing 7 40@7 50 Choice lights 6 25(a7 20 Common lights ..

Bucks per head ..

. 3 000m 6 00

8 006 10 00

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. Pr. No. Av. 16. 306. 6 70 79. 164. 7 45 20. 139. 6 75 66. 184 ...\$7 50 NEW YORK, May 1.—Beeves-Beceipts of beeves for two days were 4,637 head, includ-

ing 24 cars for export, 49 cars for the market and 205 cars direct to the slaughterers. The trading was setive and firm, all grades selling rapidly at former values; poorest to best native steers sold at \$4.90@5.75 per 100 pounds; Colarising rom teething or other causes. orados at \$4.25; bulls and dry cows at \$2@3.80. Dressed beef steady at 869% per pound for poorest to best native sides. Latest cables For sale by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winsfrom London report American steers firm at 10@11340 per pound; dressed American refrigerator beef stendy at scant 9%c per pound. Shipments today, 428 beeves and 200 quarters of beef.

Calves-Receipts, 3,932 head; market active, but lower on all sorts; veals sold at \$4@6 per 100 pounds; buttermilk, \$3.25@3.50. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts for two days were 9,481 head, including 18 cars direct; sheep were steady and firm; lambs active and a shade stronger; unshorn sheep sold at \$6@7 per 100 pounds; clipped do at \$4.50(05.87%; unshorn lambs at \$6,623/667.90; clipped do at \$6,25@6.75; spring lambs at \$3 50@6 each; dressed muttton steady at 814@10c per pound; dressed lambs firm at 100211c. Hogs-Receipts for two days were 7,663 head,

including 2 cars for sale; market lower at \$7,60@8.10 per 100 pounds. CHICAGO, May 1 .- The even n; Journal Cattle-Receipts, 1,400; shipments, 4,080;

(05.50; medium, \$5.00@5.23; others, \$4.25(4) 4.95; Texas steers strong. Hogs-Receipts, 29,000; shipments, 8,500; active, a trifle lower all around; mixed \$7.20(4) \$7.25; heavy, \$7.50@7.60; light, \$7.40.@7.45; pigs, \$6.45@6.50.

Sheep-Receipts, 12,000; shipments, 2,000; lambs a trifle lower; sheep stronger; top sheep, \$5.90@6.10; top lambs, \$6.90@7.10. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 1 .- Cattle-Receipts, 1.360; shipments, 700; market slow, 50 to 10c off from last week's prices. No cattle shipped to New York today. Hogs-Receipts, 8,100; shipments, 6,000; mar-

kets low; Philadelphias, \$7.60@7.75; Yorkers, \$7.25@7.60. Fifteen cars hogs shipped to New York today. Sheep-Receipts, 5,700; shipments, 3,000; market slow on sheep, firm on lambs. Sneep 10c to 15c off on best grades, and 25c on common and

medium grades. Lambs unchanged. BUFFALO, May 1 .- Cattle-Receipts, 144 cars through, 140 sale; slow, and 20 to 30 lower for good to best, medium to heavy steers, sales, best steers, \$5.40@5.60.; good, \$4.90@5.30. Hoge-Receipts, 33 cars through, 90 sale; market 10@15e lower; sales good mediums, \$7.75@7.85; choice heavy, \$7.85@7.96. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 12 cars through, 200 sale; firmer for sheep, steady for lambs but weakened; sales good wooled sheep, \$6,25@ 6.50; fair to good, \$5,50@6; good to best wool lambs, \$7(07,25,

CINCINNATI, May 1 .- Hogs-Weak; receipts, 5,720; shipments, 2,900. Cattle-Steady; \$2.75@5.40; receipts, 400; shipments, 100, Sheep-Easier; \$4%5.50. Receipts, 700; shipments, none; lambs, easier; \$5.00(\$6.50; spring, 6@8c per pound.

INDIANAPOLIS WHOLESALE MARKET.

Provisions. SMOKED MEATS.

Sugar-cured hams-Ret- Indi ab e. office. 14 18 lbs average ... 1534 15 lbs average 14% 14% 234 lbsaverage..... Olbs average . "Reliable" brand-Block hams, 16 to 20 lbs av ... English hams, 12 to 14 lbs av. Virginia hams-F. F. V. brand, 10 lbs. Breakfast bacon-clear English cured "Reliable" brand .. Euglish cured, Morgan & Gray. Choice sugar-cured-"Porter" brand ... Breakfast rolls, boneless.....nene for two week. Boneless ham-Sugar cured, "reliable". California hams-Sugar cured, "reliable," 10 to 12 lbs,...... Sugar cured, "Morgan & Gray" none Clear sides, 22 to 25 lb average, Clear sides, 40 to 50 lb average 1234 Clear bellies, 12 lb sverage Clear bellies, 18 to 22 lb average ... 1234 Clear backs, light, 8 lb average Clear backs, medium, 10 to 15 lb average.. 1234 Clear backs, heavy, 20 to 30 lb average 123-French backs, 15 lb average DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear sides, 22 to 25 lb average ... Clear sides, 40 to 50 lb average Clear bellies, 14 lb sacrage..... Clear bellies, 18 to 22 lb average. Clear backs, medium, 10 to 15 lb average... 113 Clear backs, heavy, 20 to 30 lb average 115; French backs, 15 lb average 111/2 Shoulders-English cured shoulders, "Reliable" brand 12 lb average .. 16 lbs average. Morgan & Gray, 12 lb average.

16 lb average...... 12 Reliable," ham, inside pieces and knuckles 14 Special selection of knuckle pieces or inside pieces, 160 advance. "Morgan & Gray" ham, outside only 91

Bean pork (elear) per brl 200 lbs... Family pork ... Rump pork. Clear pork, "Porter" brand 19 00 Also half barrels, 100 lbs, at half the price of the barrel, adding 50c to cover additional cost | bility. of package. Lard-Kettle rendered, in tierces, 1214c; "Reliable" brand, 11%c; "Indiana" brand, 11%c; also in tubs, 55 lbs net, 1/30 over tierces; buck-

PICKLED PORK.

ets, 20 lbs net, 140 over tierces. Cans-Gress weights-50 ibs. In single cases or cases of 2 cans, 1 c advance on price of tos. 20 lbs in case of 4 cans, %c advance on price 10 lbs in case of 6 cans, %c advance on price

5 lbs in case of 12 cans, Mc advance on price of tes. 3 lbs in case of 20 cans, 1c in advance on price of tes. FRESH PORK. Loins (short cut), 14 to 20 lbs., 111/20; (short

cut), 13 lbs, and under, 12c. Cottage hams ... Boston shoulders (skinned) Ham buts or pork roast ... Tenderloins Spare ribs Trimmings ... Sausage, etc-Fresh pork sausage, in link.

in bulk, 20 lb. pails.. 9 ..101/2 Smoked pork sausage... Botogna-Cloth, 6e; skin, 61/c. Wienerwurst-934c. Spiced boneless pig's feet in 8lb. crooks, 91/c. Summer Sausage-16c. Polish Sausage-9c.

Pickled Beef-Corn rumps, half Barrels, 100 pounds, \$8. Beef Tongues-50c each.

Groceries.

Trade steady. Canned Goods-Blackberries, 2 lb., 90; cove oysters, 11b full weight, \$1; 1 lb light weight, 75c; 21b full weight, \$1,90@2.00; light weight, \$1.20@1.30; peaches, standard, 3 lb, \$2 @2.10; seconds 3 lb, \$1.80@1.90; pie, \$1.30; pineapple, standard 2 lb, \$1.40@1.75; seconds 3 lb, \$1(a1.10; string beans. 80(a90c; salman, 1 lb, \$1.40@2; pineapples, Bahama, \$2.50@2.65; peas, sifted, \$1.85@2.25; early June, \$1.15@1.25; marrow, \$1@1.25; soaked, 75@85e; tomatoes, firmer, 3 lb. \$1.25(a1.35; corn, standard, \$1.15(a) 1.25; gream, \$1.35(&1.60 Spice-Pepper. 15c; allspice, 12@15e; cloves, 15@20c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmeg, 75@80c. Sugar-Hard, 5 66; confectioners' 5.28@5.30c; off A, 5.22c; white extra C, 5@ 5%c; extra C, 5c; good yellow, 4.84c; fair yellow, 4.78c; yellow, 4.22@4.60c. Starch-Refined pearl, 31/4/31/40 per lb: champion gloss, one and three-pound packages, 5@51/4e; champion gloss, lump, 3%/6/4e; one and three-pound packages, 5(26)4c; improaed corn, 6@6%c. Molasses-New Orleans, 30@40c; fair, 40c;

Salt-In car lots, 95c; small lots, \$1. Coffee-Common to good, 21@23e; prime to choice. 25(250; fancy, 261/627%c; golden Rio. 271/2029%c; Java, 301/2031%c; Banner packages, 24%c; Arbuckle's, 24%c; Lion, 24%0; Jersey, 24%0. Miscellaneous-Rice, Louisiana, 3%@6%c; coal oil, 614@1034c; beans, navy, \$2.25; medium, \$2.20; marrowfat, \$2.75@3.00.

choice, 42@48c.

Fruits and Vegetables. Cranberries-\$11.00 per brl.; \$3.75 per box. Onions-Fancy yellow globe, \$3.75 per brl; red, \$3.75 per brl; \$1.50 per bu. Lettuce-13c per lb.

Radishes-25c per dozen. Potatoes-Hebrons and Burbanks, 80c per bu; Early Rose, seed, \$1; Early Ohio, seed, Rhubarb-20e ner dozen. Cucumbers-\$1.25 per dozen.

Beans-Marrowfats, \$2.50 per bu.; navy, \$2,25: Lims beans, 4c per lb. Oranges-Florids, \$3.25@3.50 per box; Califorinia riversides, \$2.75@3.25; mountain seedlings, \$2.50(@3. Apples-Baldwin, \$3.25 per brl.; fancy,

Kale Greens-\$1.25 per brl.

Cabbage-Illinois sweets, \$4.75 per brl; Flor ida cabbage, \$3.50 per crate. Onions-15e per dozen. Strawberries-25@35e per quart. Lemons-Fancy, \$4.00; choice, \$3.00@3.28. Turnips-\$1.00 per bri. Bananas-Fancy, \$1.50@2,25 per bunch. Pop Corn-Pearl, 3c; rice, 3)40.

Cocoanuts-\$5 per hundred, Celery-25@40c per bunch. New Honey-20c. iron and Hardware, Bar iron, \$1.80@2.00, base; wrought charcoal bar, \$2.90@3.00, base. Horseshoes—Burden's,

\$4.15; Perkins', \$4.15; mule shoes, \$5.25; cutnail rate for 60s steel nails, \$1.50; horse, \$4.50 per box: wire nails, rate, \$1.75. Steel-Plow, open hearth, per 1b, 3e; spring, ordinary sizes, per 1b, 4c; tire, 3-16 in. thick, per 1b, 31/4c; 1/4 in, and beavier, per lb, 3c; toe calk, asserted sizes, per lb, 4c; best quality tool, "Black Diamond." per lb. rates, 9c; machinery, rounds only, smooth finish, per lb, rates, 3)/20. Barbwire—Galvanized. \$2.85: plain annealed strong to a trifle higher; no extra steers on sale.

Would make \$5.80@\$6.00; top today \$5.30 fence wire, \$2.00; galvanized, 50e advance: 10, 11 and 12 sizes, the regular advances, Ammunition-Rim fire cartridges, dis., 50 and center fire cartridges, dis., 25 and 3; B. B. caps, round, per m. \$1.80; B. B. caps, conieal, per m. \$2.05; G. D. caps, per m. 30c; Hick's C. F., per m., 40c; Eley's E. B., imported, per m. 60e; musket caps, per m. 60e; Hazard's sporting powder, per keg, \$3.50; do do half keg, \$3; do do quarter keg, \$1.25; loaded paper shells, discount, 40 and 10.

> Dealers' prices in seeds are as follows: Per Bushel.

Clover, medium, recleaned, fair to .28 55(27 80 Clover, medium, recleaned, prime... 8 05@8 45 Clover, mammoth, recleaned, prime 7 55(48 50 85@1 10 Millet, German Millet, common 1 00@1 25 Millet, Hungarian limothy, prime to stristly prime imothy, recleaned, choice Blue grass, fancy..... Orchard grass, prime ... Red top. English blue grass... 1 65(4) 75

Hides, Lenther, Tallow and Pelts. Good trade.

Grease-Brown, 4c; yellow, 4%c; white, 6c. Tallow-No. 1, 50; No. 2, 4%0. Hides-Market sluggish and wesk; No. 1 cured, 41/4/4/4/2c; No. 2 cured 1c less; No. 1 green 3%c; No. 2 green, 2%c. Leather-Oak sole, 23(0,30e; hemlock soles, 23(@28e; harness, 25(@31e; skirting, 34(@35e; black bridle, per doz, \$60(365; fair bridle, \$60(3 65 per doz; city kip, \$50@85; French kip, 750 @\$1.05; city calf skins, 75c@\$1; French calf

skins, \$1@1.70. Sheep-Shearing, 20@30c; lambs, 40@75c.

Poultry and Produce. Eggs-Weak at 13o.

Butter-166: poor, 8@10c. Poultry-Hens, 01/10; chickens, 91/10; roosters, 3e; turkeys, hen, 9e; tom, 11e; old, toms, 7e; geese, poor. \$3; full feathered, \$5.00; ducks, 70; geese, \$4.80(@3.60. Feathers-Prime geese, 30@35e per lb; duck

ATTACK ON AN EDITOR.

Journalist Steinhauser Perhaps Fatally Slugged by a Rival.

PITTSBURG, April 29.-L. A. Steinhauser, editor of the Allegheny Nows, was assaulted and dangerously injured this morning by W. E. Williams, editor and proprietor of the Mauchester Critic, a rival paper. For several weeks past the News has contained uncomplimentary notices of a man and weman in Man-chester. No names were mentioned, but it was generally supposed that they referred to Williams and his wife. Today's issue referred to the lady as a "bleached blonde." As Steinhauser was walking up Beaver-ave, this morning Williams ran out of his office and assaulted Steinhauser with a policeman's mace, inflicting serious and probably fatal injuries. Steinhauser was removed to his home and Dr. Gilliford summoned. The physician fears his skull is fractured and says he cannot tell as yet whether he will recover or not. Williams is still at liberty.

The Boisterous Atlanti

Is a terror to timid voyagers, scarcely less on account of the perils of the deep than the almost certainty of sea sickness. The best curstive of mat de mer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which settles the tomach at once and prevents its disturbance. To all travelers and tourists, whether by sea or land, it presents a happy medium between the nauseous or ineffectual resources of the medicine chest, and the problematical benefit derived from an unmedicated icoholic stimulant, no matter how pure. The jarring of a railroad car often produces stomachie disorders akin to that caused by the rolling of a ship, For this the Bitters is a propert and certain remedy. The use of a brackish water, particularly on long voyages to the tropics, inevitably breeds disorders the stomach and bowels. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters mixed with impure water nollines its impurities. Similiarly it counteracts material and other prejudicial influences of climate or atmosphere, as well as the effects of exposure and fatigue, e it for kidney complaints, rheumatism and de-

Committed Suicide in Church. St. Joseph, Mo., May 1 .- Last night Elmer Randall, a young farmer living north of the city, made overtures to Ida Brooks to attend church together. The young girl refused and attended with another fellow. Randall went to church and sat near the doors. He evidently broaded over his troubles, for while the minister was expounding the word he placed a pis-tol to his temple and blew out his brains. The

shooting created a panic in the church,

Not Now Says Mr. Quay. PITTSBURG, May 1 .- The story that Senator Quay intended resigning was revived in today's Washington despatches. The senator was seen at his home in Beaver this afternoon, and stated that he had not the slightest intention of resigning. The report seemed to amuse him greatly.

Women from their sedentary habits are often subject to headache and constipation. These are quickly removed by Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

16,252. City of Columbus vs. Mattie Strossner. Decatur C. C. Reversed, Coffey, C. J. 15,809. James B. Clow et al. vs. John S.

Brown et al. Montgomery C. C. Reversed. Hackney, J. 15,747. David E. Simons et al, vs. M. W. Simons, trustee. Allen C. C. Dismissed. 16,529. Gust Anderson vs L. S. & M. railway company. Lake C. C. Petition to reinstate overruled.

16,812. Porlena Hamrick vs. state ex rel. Thomas E. Hamrick. Hendricks C. C. Reversed. Hackney, J. 16,683. Francis N. Iddings vs. Martha Iddings. Putnam C. C. Affirmed. Olds, J.

16,229. Andrew J. Lunning et al. vs. George H. Barnett et al. Pulaski C. C. Affirmed. Coffey, C. J. 16,818. John C. Harlan vs. state. Tipton C. C. Reversed. Olds, J.

Playing Cards. You can obtain a pack of best quality playing cards by sending 15 cents in postage to P. S. Eustis, General Pass. Agent, C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE,

NOTICE.—The subscriber hereby gives notice to the voters of enter township that he will apply to the board of commissioners of Mar on county, state of the board of commissioners of Marion county, state of Indiana, at their June term, 1893, for a license ta seil intexticaling, vinces, mait and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quartat a time, with the privilege to allow the same to be drank on the premises. My place of business whereon said liquors are to be noid and drank is known as lot 187, in Medarty's lith West Side addition, at hiverside-ave., Center township

ship, Marion county, Indiana. 3 10 17 NOTICE The subscriber hereby gives notice to the voters of Wayne township that he will apply to the board of commissioners of Marion county, state of Indiana, at their June term, 1881, for a leense to sell intoxicating, vinous, mait and spirituous liquors in less quantities than a quart at a time, with the privilege to allow the same to be drank on the premises My pince of business whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank is known as No. 28 German's avenne. Wayne township, Haughville, Indiana.
3 10 17 JAMUS REDDING.

CTATE OF INDIANA, MARION COUNTY, 88: In the Superior Court of Marion County, in the State of Indiana. No. 44,519. Complaint on account and attach-

Charles E. Kregelo vs. Dora R. Miller, now Mrs. I. W. Settega-L. Be it known, that on the 23d day of January, 1233, the above named plaintiff by his attorneys, fied in the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Marion county, in the state of Indiana, his complaint against the above named defendant, Dora R. Miller, now Mrs. J. W. Settegast, and the said plaintiff having also filed in said clerk's office the affidavit of a competent person, showing that said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indians, and whereas said plaintiff having by endersement on said complaint required said defendant to appear in said court and answer or demur thereto, on the 23d day of June, 1893.

Now, therefore, by order of said court, said de-fendant last above named is hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint against her, and that unless she appear and answer or demur thereto, at the calling of said cause on the 23d day of June, 1883, the same being the 17th judicial day of a term of said court, to be begun and held at the court house in the city of Indianapolis, on the first Munday in June, 1893, said complaint and the natters and things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her absence.

JOHN R. WILSON, Clerk. Ciaypool & Claypool, attorneys for plaintiff.